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ON PAGE **A-10**NEW YORK TIMES  
13 May 1986

## NEW PAPER FOUND IN WALDHEIM CASE

### It Shows His Role in Deporting Italian Troops to Germany After 1943 Surrender

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Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 12 — As a first lieutenant in the German Army in World War II, Kurt Waldheim provided information that helped deport thousands of Italian soldiers into forced labor in Germany after Italy's surrender to the Allies in 1943, according to German war documents.

According to Robert E. Herzstein, professor of history at the University of South Carolina, the documents indicate that Mr. Waldheim was involved not merely in information gathering, as he has said, but directly in operations and in intelligence during his service in the Balkans between 1942 and 1943.

"They show that Mr. Waldheim played an extremely important role in the massive deportation process, a process that was considered vital by the Reich to secure Italian labor for the German war effort," said Dr. Herzstein, who found the documents in the National Archives in Washington.

These documents do not suggest that Mr. Waldheim committed any war crimes, the historian said.

#### Briefing on Deportations

The crucial document is one marked secret and dated Sept. 22, 1943, in which Mr. Waldheim's name, identification number and initials appear. It records a phone conversation in which Mr. Waldheim briefed his superior at the high command in Salonika, Greece, about arrangements for the transport of tens of thousands of Italian soldiers from Greece to German labor camps.

At the time, Mr. Waldheim was based in Athens as part of a 20-man German Army detachment whose purpose was to deport the Italians.

In his report, Mr. Waldheim said that 27,000 officers and men had been assembled in Athens and thousands of others were being held in regional collection camps for deportation while 4,600 men were to be kept behind in Athens "for use as labor."

By the beginning of October, Mr. Waldheim's detachment had completed the deportation of more than 100,000 Italians, according to another document. This document, signed by another member of Mr. Waldheim's unit, said, "With these actions, the Italian 11th Army has been liquidated."

#### Move Followed 1943 Surrender

The operation was part of a swift deportation of 1.5 million Italian soldiers from France, northern Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece and Albania after Italy surrendered Sept. 8, 1943.

The documents released today cast doubt on a statement in which Mr. Waldheim depicted himself as a staff officer with little authority.

In other developments today, the Israeli Government, which has unsuccessfully sought access to all 40,000 files, sent a letter to Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar listing 1,379 officers, enlisted men and officials wanted for war crimes by Israel.

United Nations officials have refused to give Israeli officials blanket access to the files, but have told them to submit the names of individuals.

Meanwhile, Senator Daniel P. Moynihan, Democrat of New York, today criticized what he called the United States Government's "strange passivity" in the Waldheim case.

"We have yet to announce — as surely we ought to have done by now and in concert with other nations — that we will vote against the \$81,000 annual payment to Kurt Waldheim that is included in the budget," Senator Moynihan said in an address to the Institute of International Education.

Mr. Waldheim's pension is voted on annually by the General Assembly.